

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 6 Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD JR.**  
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Versailles, on  
the 31st day of December, 1814—which, if  
not taken out within three months, will be  
sent to the General Post Office as dead let-  
ters.

A	Atwood William	L	Lackland John	2
	Allen James B.		Leathers Nicholas	
	Arnold Nicholas	M		
	Aulster Simon		Maxwell Alexander	
	Aunis John B.		Meek James	
	Alexander Andrew		Mitchel Gustavus	
B			Mitchel John D.	
	Black Thomas		Mills Samuel	
	Berry Samuel		M'Coun James	
	Buford William		M'Ilvain Robert	
	Brasfield Lewis		Merchant John	
	Bell James		M'let Robert	
	Brown James		M'Cracken Cyrus	
	Buford John		M'Coun James	
	Born Isaac		M'Connell James	
	Barnes Charles		M'Connell Elizabeth	
	Bowmer Harmer	N		
	Barren William		Norval Thomas	
	Baldwin Daniel		Nali Ann	2
C			Nance Peter	
	Carter Goodlove		Orr William	
	Clinton Jonathan		O'Bannon William	
	Cook John		Offutt Warren	
	Cable Frederick		Offutt Hugh	
	Culley William	P		
	Cox James (free)		Perry Robert	
	Campbell William		Palmer William	
	Crazer John		Palmer Sarah	
	Collins Jasper		Phillips William	
D			Parrish James	
	Dixon Thomas		Pendleton James	
	Davis Forris		Polatton Milwood Ju-	
			deth	
E		Q		
	Elliott James		Quarles James	
	Ellis Edward		Quarles Tunstall	
	Evans Samuel	R		
			Rush John	
	Farnham John H.		Rice Richard	
	Fields C. (merchant)		Riley Edward	
	Finn Adam		Redman Nace	
	Finn John		Rucker George	
	Felix Isaac		Reddin James V.	
	Ford Benjamin	S		
			Sullenger Ruben	
	Grady Elizabeth		Smith Edward	
	Gatewood Joseph		Summers William	
	Griffin Isaac		Scott Nancy	
	Garret Elizabeth		Steel Thomas	
	Gardner James		Steel Henry	
	Grady William	T		
	George Wm. Louis		Tut Lewis [paid]	
	Galt Matthew		Thomas Owen	
	Gill Spencer		Thomas Tapley	
			Todd Hon. Thomas	
H		U		
	Hyatt Merideth		Utterback Lewis	
	Hamilton Alexander	V		
	Hamilton Andrew		Vance Benjamin	
	Hurat George		Vance James	
	Hurat Walter R.		Vance Patsy	
	Holman Edward		Violet Henson	
I		W		
	Ivy Curtis		Wiggs Richard	
	Johnston col. Robert		Wall Edward	
	John Robert		Walker Richard	
	Inge S. Elijah		Wilson Benjamin	
	Jones Younger		Wadson John S.	
	Jones James		Walker John	
	Jones Charles (paid)		Wynor John	
K				
	Kinkaid Robert		do. do. paid Walker Williams	
	do. do. paid Walker Williams		PETER C. BURK, P. M.	

## An Apprentice

Wanted to the Confectionary business. Good con-  
nections and recommendations are required.

## Sugar.

Philadelphia double refined SUGAR—apply at  
the Confectionary store of  
January 9th. JOHN D. DUNCAN.

## The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF  
**PLANK AND SCANTLING,**  
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;

For which a liberal price will be given.  
R. B. SPALDING.  
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey-  
men House Joiners, of steady habits.  
R. B. S.  
Lex. January 3, 1815.

## NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to E. WARFIELD for Mer-  
chandise or Medical services, are informed that  
their accounts are now ready for delivery. He will  
start to Philadelphia and Baltimore by the first of  
February, and flatters himself those that have made  
accounts with him, will conform to his rule, that is—  
to pay off their accounts to those periods at which  
he goes to the East.—The object to be obtained is  
too evident to need any thing further to be said by  
him—for every one knows, Goods cannot be pur-  
chased on good terms, (if at all) without the money.  
Lexington, January 6, 1815.

## George Shannon.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps  
his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck,  
on the south side of Water street, opposite the low-  
er corner of the New Market House, where he  
may always be found by those disposed to employ  
him in the line of his profession.  
January 2, 1815.

## Doctor Walter Brashear

HA 3 just taken up his residence in Lexing-  
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in  
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.  
Call on them at their shop will be particu-  
larly attended to by one or the other of them  
19th May 10, 1813.

## NOTICE.

THE stated meetings of the Directors of the  
LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK, will hereafter be on  
every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P.  
M. Note: offered for discount, must be  
lodged in the Bank between the hours of 10  
and 2 of the same days.  
F. DEWEES, Clerk.  
Nov. 26, 1814.

## John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has pur-  
chased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN-  
WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next  
door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside,  
where he is now opening an extensive assortment of  
**MEDICINES.**

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of  
GEORGE NORRIS, a constant supply will be kept in  
the cellar of the same room.  
47-tf Lexington, November 20.

SHAD, HERRINGS & } By the Barrel.  
WHISKEY, } D. BRADFORD,  
For sale by } On Cheapside.  
Lexington, January 16.

## T. H. PINDELL

IS just receiving about 2000 yds superfine BLUE  
CLOTH, which he offers at his Store by the piece—  
Also—6000 lb. PRIME COFFEE, 2000 lb. PEPP-  
ER, 8 bbls. SHAD, 8 do. ROSIN, which he offers  
by the barrel. Grocers will find it their interest to  
call on him.  
Main Street, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1815

## Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF  
**Williamson & Kinney,**

ARE requested to come forward and settle their  
accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and  
wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I  
have lost from amongst my papers, a NOTE, given  
by Nelson Turner to me, for \$100, payable on de-  
mand, bearing date 13th September, 1813, and wit-  
nessed by Thos. Gibson and William Uley.  
EDWARD WILLIAMS.  
January 16, 1815.

## COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
For Sale by E. W. CRAIG.  
January 20, 1815.

## To Rent

**THE HOUSE & PLANTATION**  
Where I now reside, situate on the Henry's Mill  
road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situa-  
tion is airy and commands a view of the town—the  
house is large and commodious—and there are a-  
bout 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can  
be had immediately. For terms apply to  
THOMAS GARNER.  
January 23.

## FOR SALE,

**TWO NEGROES**—a very likely young Man  
and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto.  
both brought up to house business, and the Man has  
occasionally worked out. For further particulars,  
enquire of the Printer. Dec. 17, 1814.—51-

## GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

Public Entertainment will continue to be  
kept during the fall and winter months at the  
above place, by H. PALMER.  
September 19, 1814.

## HERAN & MAXWELL

**HATTERS,**  
CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-  
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-  
street—They flatter themselves they will be  
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-  
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.  
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

## SHOE STORE.

**HAY & BOARDMAN** have just received  
an elegant assortment of LADIES and  
MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise,  
Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now  
steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.  
32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

## WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at  
Sanders.  
August 7, 1814.

## Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.  
The subscriber has also,  
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.  
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.  
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.  
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.  
N. BURROWS.  
Mulberry-street,  
opposite the court-house. Dec. 2. 49-tf

## TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have  
Wool, ready com'd, to spin, at my Steam fac-  
tory near Lexington.  
November 11, 1814.

## Dancing School

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for  
several years a professor of Dancing, in various cities  
in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and  
Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will  
open in an elegant room of Mrs. C. Beck's Ac-  
ademy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th  
instant, a DANCING SCHOOL, where he will teach  
the art of Dancing in its various parts, with the most  
fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities,  
viz. Cotillions, Hornpipes, Almandes, German and  
Russian Waltzes, Gavottes, and the much admired  
Shawl Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be  
taught in the School.—ALSO,  
The French Language will be taught by J. Dar-  
rac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen  
desirous of learning that language. By his mode of  
teaching, which experience has proved to be the  
best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter,  
any person acquainted with the principles of the  
English or other languages, to read and translate any  
French work with satisfaction.  
Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed,  
are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr.  
Giron's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at  
Mrs. Beck's Academy.  
Persons wishing to take private lessons will  
be punctually attended to by applying to John Dar-  
rac at Mr. Giron's.  
As soon as the School is organized, there will be  
a Practizing Ball every other week.  
For terms and particulars apply as above.  
2 Lexington, January 11, 1815

TAKEN UP by Thomas Shelton, Gallatin  
county, waters Big Twin, one Dark Bay Horse,  
judged to be 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, some  
white on each hind foot, small niche in the left ear,  
no brands perceivable—appraised at 45 dollars, 1st  
day December, 1814.  
A-3 SAML. TODD J. P. & C.

## Jabez Vigus

Offers for sale at his store, next door above George  
Trotter, Sen. and immediately opposite the Mar-  
ket house, a handsome and general assortment of  
**Merchandise,**

(Purchased in Philadelphia two years past)  
Which will enable him to sell unusually low whole-  
sale or retail.

## BANK NOTES,

of every description taken in payment.  
53 Lexington, January 1st, 1815.

## T. MCALL,

At the Kentucky Gazette Printing Office,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

## School Books,

### COMPRISING

Murray's Grammar, Hannah Moore's Morals,  
Reader, &c. &c. Doolidge's Expositor, 6  
Sequel, &c. vols. \$15  
Guthrie's Arithmetic, Owen's Exposition, 6  
Bennett's do. vols. \$15  
Walker and Johnson's Dictionary of the Bible,  
Pocket & 8vo. Dict. Bibles assorted, from 1  
onary. to \$12  
American Speaker, Burder's History of the  
Columbian Orator, Bible  
Tooke's Pantheon, Boston's fourfold State,  
Mair's Introduction, Confession of Faith,  
Virgil Delphini, Young in the Night,  
Horace Delphini, Clark's Travels in Eu-  
Davidson's Virgil, rope, Asia & Africa,  
Hutton's Mathematics, a very interesting work.  
Ferguson's Astronomy, Porter's Narrative of the  
Lectures, Russian Campaign.  
Blair's do. Bennett's Letters.  
Ainsworth's Dictionary, Ramsey's Life of Wash-  
Duncan's Cicero, ington.  
Clark's Homer's Iliad, Weym's do.  
Pope's do. do. Goldsmith's Natural His-  
do. do. tory,  
American Biographical History of the U. States,  
Dictionary, Medical Guide,  
Brooks's Gazetteer, Wistner's Anatomy,  
Batterworth's Concord- Fife's  
ance, do.  
Brown's do.

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Slates and Slate Pencils,  
Writing Paper,  
Post, Cap, &c.  
Blank Books of every description,  
Copy and Cyphering Books,  
A liberal discount allowed to those who purchase  
by the quantity.  
T. M. C. assures the public that his unremitted  
endeavors shall be to please, and hopes that his assidu-  
ity will insure him a continuance of the favors al-  
ways so liberally bestowed.  
Lexington, Dec. 12—50

## JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,  
**Festoons of Fancy;**

By WILLIAM LITTELL, Esquire.

## ALSO,

## A JOURNAL,

Containing an interesting account of the hardships,  
sufferings, battles, and defeat of the Kentucky Vol-  
unteers and Regulars, commanded by Brigadier  
General James Winchester, in the years 1812 &  
'13. To which is added a GEOGRAPHICAL  
DESCRIPTION of the North-Western section  
of the state of Ohio—Price 25 cents.

CONSTABLE'S GUIDE, by C. Humphreys, Esq.  
ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, &c.  
Old Books rebound, at the shortest notice.  
Lexington made POCKET-BOOKS.

## ALMANACKS FOR 1815.

By the Gross, Dozen or Single one.  
1 January 2.

## CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

(From France)

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-  
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just  
opened his CONFECTIONERY STORE, on Mill-  
street, or Poplar-Row-street, in the brick house  
lately occupied by Mr. Cross, where he intends to  
carry on the business in his line in all the branches  
and variety. He flatters himself that his endeavors  
to satisfy the public in general, will deserve a share  
of their patronage. Every kind of Cakes will at all  
times be found ready made at his store; and com-  
mands for tea-parties will be graciously received,  
and attended to on the shortest notice, with care and  
punctuality.

List of Sugar Plumbs, Candies, Cordials, etc. to  
be had at J. D. Duncan's Store.

Barley CANDY, Sugar Plumbs,  
Rock do. Sugar Almonds,  
Lemon do. Saraway Comforts,  
Horchound do. Portuguese,  
Cinnamon do. Glazed Almonds,  
Stomachic do. Crokante,  
Plated Mint Stick do. Kisses or Secrets,  
Burginot do. Spanish Cakes,  
Spanish Liquorice Juice, Mint and Chocolate  
Strawberry, Citron and drops, &c.

## TOYS.

A great variety of new and elegant SUGAR  
TOYS, made out of the best materials.

## PASTRY.

Apple Biscuit, Naples Biscuit,  
Love Cakes, Mines Meat Pies, and  
several other kinds,  
Cream Baloons, Tea Cakes,  
Naivette do. Love Nets,  
Philadelphia Kisses, Almond do.  
Tartellettes, Tarts.

Wines, CORDIALS—Noyau,  
Amiseed, Peppermint, perfect Love oil  
of Venus, Oil of Rose,  
Coffee, &c.  
ICE CREAMS of every  
description and in com-  
mand.

Brandy Syrup and Dry  
Preserved Peaches,  
Pears, Citrons, &c.  
Pickles,  
Sweet Meats, Raisins,  
Chocolate,  
Syrup of Panche, Lemon,  
Orange, Gin, Toddy,  
Cinnamon, &c.  
Madeira and Claret  
J. D. D. hopes that his care and punctuality in the  
execution of the commands he will be honored with,  
will justify his claim to a share of public patronage.  
N. B. He is about fixing rooms for private parties.  
Wanted a LAD about 15 years of age, as an  
apprentice.—Good recommendations are required.  
Country Merchants supplied on the most lib-  
eral terms.  
Elegant LIQUID BLACKING—Ivory  
Black—Hartshorn.  
1- Lexington, Dec. 2.

## CIRCULAR

To Superintending Officers of Regiments and Corps  
on the Recruiting Service.

Office of Superintendence of the Recruiting Ser-  
vice, City of Washington, Jan. 16, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to  
you, by order of the Secretary of War,  
the following regulations and instruc-  
tions for the government of the recruiting  
service, to be carried into immediate ef-  
fect.

I. Recruiting District, to be denominated as  
follows:

No. 1. District of Maine,  
2. New-Hampshire,  
3. Massachusetts,  
4. Rhode-Island,  
5. Vermont,  
6. Connecticut,  
7. New-York,  
8. New-Jersey,  
9. Pennsylvania,  
10. Delaware,  
11. Maryland,  
12. Virginia,  
13. Ohio,  
14. Kentucky,  
15. Tennessee and Mississippi Territory,  
16. North-Carolina,  
17. South Carolina,  
18. Georgia,  
19. Louisiana,  
20. Missouri, Indiana, Michigan and Illi-  
nois Territories.

II. Distribution of Corps and Regiments.

Regiment of Light Artillery,  
Regiment of Light Dragoons,  
The Corps of Artillery,  
The Regiments of Riflemen,  
The Corps of Rangers, and  
The Artificers and Privates of  
Engineers.

To be recruit-  
ed at large

The Regiments of Infantry as follows:

1. Regiment, New-Jersey,  
2. Tennessee and Mississippi  
Territory,  
3. South Carolina and Georgia,  
4. New-Hampshire,  
5. Pennsylvania,  
6. Pennsylvania,  
7. Kentucky,  
8. Georgia,  
9. Massachusetts,  
10. North-Carolina,  
11. Vermont,  
12. Virginia,  
13. New-York,  
14. Maryland,  
15. New-Jersey,  
16. Pennsylvania,  
17. Kentucky,  
18. North-Carolina,  
19. Ohio,  
20. Virginia,  
21. Massachusetts,  
22. Pennsylvania,  
23. New-York,  
24. Tennessee,  
25. Connecticut,  
26. Vermont,  
27. New-York,  
28. Kentucky,  
29. New-York,  
30. Vermont,  
31. Vermont,  
32. Pennsylvania,  
33. District of Maine,  
34. District of Maine,  
35. Virginia,  
36. Maryland,  
37. Connecticut,  
38. Maryland,  
39. Tennessee,  
40. Massachusetts,  
41. New-York,  
42. New-York & Pennsylvania,  
43. North-Carolina,  
44. Louisiana,  
45. District of Maine,  
46. New-York.

The recruiting of each regiment or  
corps (except the Rangers and Artificers  
and privates of engineers,) will be super-  
intended by a field officer, having under  
his direction subordinate officers. The  
recruiting of rangers and artificers and  
privates of engineers by captains or sub-  
alterns. The superintendents of regi-  
ments and corps will be held strictly re-  
sponsible to the department of war for the  
recruiting of their regiments and corps,  
and their subordinate officers will be  
held immediately responsible to them for  
the proper exercise of their respective  
duties. The superintendents will station  
their subordinate officers at such points  
as they may deem best for the interest  
of the service, will frequently visit their  
rendezvous, supply them with funds, and  
report to the superintendent of the re-  
cruiting service at the city of Washing-  
ton, all officers who may be incapable or  
unsuccessful in the discharge of their  
functions. In the last case (where the  
parties do not succeed in getting recruits  
from any cause other than the fault of  
the officers) they will immediately change  
the stations of the parties. They will  
correspond with the superintendent of  
the recruiting service in all cases rela-  
tive to the establishment and change of  
rendezvous, (already conceded to their  
judgments,) returns and lists of recruits,  
and in all cases distinct from those ex-  
cepted by the regulations of the 2d May  
1814—but to prevent any possible mis-  
apprehension or misconception of those  
regulations on this and other essential  
points, a reference will be made to the  
following:

Recapitulation, with amendments.

Reports will be made monthly to the  
superintendent of the recruiting service  
of the progress in recruiting by the of-  
ficers superintending the recruiting of re-  
giments and corps, and to them weekly  
by their subordinate officers. The a-  
mount of funds received, expended, and  
on hand will be distinctly noted on the

monthly returns; but it will be observed  
that this regulation must by no means in-  
terfere with the correspondence of super-  
intending field officers with the offices  
of the paymaster general, the accountant  
of the war department, or the superin-  
tendent general of military supplies.

Monthly accounts and vouchers for  
bounties and premiums to recruits will  
be transmitted to the pay-master gen-  
eral: monthly accounts and vouchers for  
contingencies to the accountant of the  
war department; and quarterly accounts  
and vouchers for clothing, arms, accou-  
trements and camp equipage to the su-  
perintendent general of military supplies  
at the city of Washington.

The superintending field officers will  
receive money from the paymaster gen-  
eral, or his deputies, and be held responsi-  
ble for its application. When funds are  
exhausted, or likely to be so, they will  
make requisitions for further supplies,  
accompanying them with abstracts of  
payments already made. Subordinate  
officers will receive money from the su-  
perintending field officers, for which they  
will give duplicate receipts, and be held  
accountable to them: which receipts  
will be the proper and sufficient vouch-  
ers in the settlement of their accounts.

Besides their weekly statements of  
their accounts, shewing the amount of  
money, clothing, camp equipage, and all  
other appurtenances for the recruiting  
service received and distributed, and the  
balance remaining on hand, they shall al-  
so report weekly to the superintending  
field officers the strength of their parties,  
the names of their recruits, and the de-  
scription of their persons respectively.

The second section of the act of Con-  
gress, passed on the 10th of December,  
1814, which is annexed, will be strictly  
adhered to, and in all cases of enlistment  
inapplicable to the intent of that section  
of the act, the bounty money will be paid  
immediately after the recruit signs his  
enlistment, and has been reported favora-  
bly of by the inspecting surgeon, or sur-  
geon's mate.

As soon as convenient, every recruit  
will take and subscribe the necessary  
oath, agreeably to the tenth article of  
the rules and articles for the govern-  
ment of the armies of the U. States, and  
no objection is to be made to a recruit for  
want of size, provided he be strong, active  
and well made.

If any recruit after having received the  
bounty in money shall abscond, he is to  
be pursued and punished as a deserter.

Every officer engaged in the recruit-  
ing service, at posts where there shall be  
no quarter master, will procure the nec-  
essary transportation, forage, fuel, straw &  
stationery, taking the necessary vouch-  
ers.

Recruiting officers shall, as far as prac-  
ticable, be furnished with proper music  
from their regiments; where this may be  
impossible, and musicians have not been  
enlisted, they are authorised to engage a  
drummer and fifer at a rate not exceed-  
ing \$15 dollars per month and one ration  
per day; or if the party be of either of  
the light corps of the army, the officer  
commanding it may hire a bugleman or a  
trumpeter at the rate of twelve dollars  
per month, and one ration per day.

When medical or surgical aid is re-  
quired by a recruiting party, if no surgeon  
or surgeon's mate of the army be at or  
near the post or place, the superintend-  
ing field officer shall have authority, and  
is hereby authorised, to obtain such by  
special agreement in writing under the  
following rules:

For any number of sick, not more than  
thirty, the rate of compensation shall not  
exceed the pay and emoluments of a sur-  
geon's mate of the army, exclusive of med-  
icine. In any other case, it shall not ex-  
ceed those of a regimental surgeon.

No citizen surgeon is to inspect at  
posts or places at which are army sur-  
geons or surgeon's mates, and recruiting  
officers not conforming to this rule, will  
be reported to the department of war  
through the office of superintendence of  
the recruiting service.

No party shall be detailed on the re-  
cruiting service unaccompanied by a  
commissioned officer, unless by special  
permission of the superint



of paying the premium of eight dollars to the non-commissioned officer, soldier or citizen who engaged him to enlist, will be excusable; and if any necessary delay or embarrassment be imposed on the payment due to the non-commissioned officer, soldier or citizen so finding and engaging a recruit, the officer producing such delay will, on due proof thereof, be dismissed the service. In all cases the receipt for the amount of premium of the person finding and engaging the recruit will be annexed to the enlistment.

The sixteenth section of the regulations of the 2d May, 1814, is repealed by the act of Congress of the 10th of Dec. 1814.

No subordinate recruiting officer will correspond with the superintendent of the recruiting service, but through the superintending field officer of his regiment or corps.

No furlough from a rendezvous, beyond leave of absence for ten days, will be granted to any subordinate recruiting officer, but by application, through his superintending field officer, being made to the department of war, directed to the superintendent of the recruiting service.

So soon as any regimental recruiting rendezvous is fixed, the superintending field officer will give notice thereof to the superintendent of the recruiting service, to the paymaster general, to the contractor of the district, and to the nearest commissary of purchases, to the end, that supplies of money, clothing, and other necessities, be promptly and regularly furnished.

Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall enlist himself in the service, shall at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterwards, have "the articles for the government of the armies of the U. States," read to him by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted; be taken before the next justice of the peace or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate (not being an officer of the army) or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will bear true allegiance to the U. States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or oppressors whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the U. States, and the officers appointed over me according to the rules and articles of the government of the armies of the U. States;" which justice, magistrate or judge advocate is to give the officer a certificate signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

Each superintending field officer of a regiment will have attached to him a subaltern to perform the duties of an acting adjutant, one non-commissioned officer as an acting sergeant-major, and a clerk to be taken from the ranks of the army.

Each officer commanding a recruiting rendezvous of a regiment or corps will be entitled to a servant, as prescribed by the 9th section of the act of Congress passed on the 30th of March, 1814, allowing servants to officers commanding separate posts or detachments.

The recruiting officers in every district are authorized to receive recruits from citizens, to exempt those citizens from military duty, on calls of the U. States, according to the following act of Congress:

"An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, each and every commissioned officer who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be, and he is hereby authorized to enlist into the army of the United States, any free, effective, able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years; which enlistment shall be absolute and binding upon all persons under the age of 21 years, as well as upon persons of full age, such recruiting officer having complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service."

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any recruiting officer to pay or deliver to a recruit under the age of twenty-one years, to be enlisted by virtue of this act, any bounty or clothing, or in any manner restrain him from his liberty, until after the expiration of four days from the time of his enlistment; and it shall be lawful for the said recruit, at any time during the said four days, to reconsider and withdraw his enlistment, and thereupon he shall forthwith be discharged and exonerated from the same."

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act, passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States,'" as requires the consent in writing, of the parent, guardian or master, to the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty-one years, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, however, That in case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice, under the provisions of this act, whenever such person, at the time of enlistment, shall be held by his indenture to serve for any term between two and three years, his master shall be entitled to receive one-half of the money bounty; if held, in like manner, to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive one-third of the money bounty as aforesaid; and if held, in like manner, to serve one year or less, the master shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of the money bounty as aforesaid."

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, now allowed by law, there shall be allowed to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, hereafter enlisted, when discharged from service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion, or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be surveyed, laid off, and granted, under the same regulations, and in every respect in the same manner now prescribed by law; and the widow and children, and if there be no widow nor child, the parents of every non-commissioned officer and soldier, enlisted according to law, who may be killed or die in the service of the U. States, shall be entitled to receive the three hundred and twenty acres of land as aforesaid; but the same shall not pass to collateral relations, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person subject to militia duty, who shall, according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the United States, at his own expense, to serve during the war, shall thereafter be exempt from militia duty during the war; and every recruit thus furnished shall be delivered to some recruiting officer of the United States, who shall immediately grant him receipt for such recruit to the person furnishing him; and shall forthwith report the same to the department of war, and shall specify in the report the name of such person, and his place of residence, as well as the name and description of the recruit; whereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary for the department of war to grant to the person furnishing such recruit, a certificate of exemption from militia duty during the war, upon calls made upon the authority of the United States; which certificate shall be good and available to all intents and purposes for that object; and every recruit thus furnished shall be entitled to the bounty in land, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as the other recruits in the army of the United States."

"Approved—December 10th, 1814."

And in accepting those substitutes, the following rules will be observed:

Each superintending field officer will be supplied from the office of superintendence, at Washington, with blank certificates of exemption, signed by the Secretary of War, which he will fill up with the names of such citizens as shall bring forward to him efficient and able-bodied men for the army, and which he will countersign, noting the number of the district and the name of the state, and the number of the regiment or corps in which such recruit was enlisted. But, previous to the filling up the blanks, the necessary examination of the recruits, so presented by the citizens, will be made by the surgeon or surgeon's mates; and the certificates must be presented with the least possible delay, on the favorable report of the surgeons or surgeons' mates to the citizens.

As the law provides for the first payment to a recruit, on his enlistment, of fifty dollars in part of his bounty money, on no consideration, nor in any case whatever, shall any recruiting officer pay to a recruit less than the precise sum of fifty dollars, in part of the payment of his bounty, so specified by law. And if any recruiting officer shall be known to transgress this law, or to give a due bill to a recruit for a part of bounty less than fifty dollars, after the promulgation of this circular, he shall be dismissed the service."

Officers holding brevet field commissions will rank agreeably to their brevets on the recruiting service.

Depots of Instruction.

There will be seven depots of instruction for recruits, viz.

- No. 1, Springfield, (Massachusetts) for New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut.
- 2, Greenbush, (New-York) for New-York and New-Jersey.
- 3, Carlisle, (Pennsylvania) for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.
- 4, Columbia, (S. Carolina) for North and South Carolina, and Georgia.
- 5, New-Port, (Kentucky) for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan.
- 6, Washington, (Mississippi Territory) for Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.
- 7, New-Orleans, for Louisiana.

Each depot will be directed by field officers to superintend the instruction of the recruits in the drill and police previous to their joining their respective regiments or corps.

The field officers superintending the recruiting of regiments or corps will intimate to the superintendent of the recruiting service when he shall think the recruits at a rendezvous (with the exception of those of the corps of rangers, and the artificers and privates of the corps of engineers, which will join their corps at the discretion of the superintending field officer) amount to a sufficient number for removal to their proper depot of instruction, in order that he may receive orders for their march to such depot; and previous to their march he will have the recruits mustered and inspected by his acting adjutant, or such other officer as he shall appoint for the purpose; and all rolls of such musters and inspections will be forwarded to the proper departments. And should any recruit die or desert before such muster & inspection shall take place, the officer by whom such recruit was enlisted shall give to the superintending field officer a certificate on honor of the fact, which certificate the superintending field officer will send to the paymaster general attached to his next monthly return, and such certificate will be deemed a sufficient and proper voucher in the settlement of accounts with the paymaster general's and the accountant's offices.

Every recruiting officer is authorized to enlist musicians, and the commanding officers of regiments or corps will, on no pretext, deprive such officers of the services of such musicians during their tour of duty on the recruiting service. The recruiting officers will be at liberty to enlist boys from musicians agreeably to existing laws relative to minors, and such boys will be sent to the depots of instruction with the first parties marching thereto, where they will be instructed in music previous to their joining their respective regiments.

At each depot will be stationed as

soon as they can be provided, a drum and fife major, a teacher of the bugle and a teacher of the trumpet, and such musicians will remain at the depots for the instruction of the boys to be sent thither agreeably to the foregoing regulation, & they will receive the like monthly pay and rations provided by law for drum and fife majors. And all such musicians will be mustered and inspected agreeably to established regulations.

Recruiting officers will be allowed to enlist able-bodied deserters from the enemy; but it must be expressly understood, that such deserters after enlistment shall be placed at the depots of instruction for the districts in which they enlist, and to be retained in all regimental returns as on command at depot number —

Duplicates of all returns sent to the office of superintendence of the recruiting service will be forwarded to the adjutant and inspector general, and superintending officers are particularly charged to observe this regulation.

The department of war calls for the most assiduous exertions from all medical officers employed and to be employed in attending on sick recruits at hospitals and rendezvous; but in order that there may be no possible excuse hereafter, for neglect of duty on the part of such medical officers, means will be immediately adopted for preparing hospitals, for the special reception and the use of such recruits, at various points of recruiting districts, and surgeon and surgeons' mates will be selected for the exclusive attendance of them; any inattention or incapacity will thereby be known and reported by the superintending field officer through the office of superintendence of the recruiting service to the department of war, and punished accordingly; while, at the same time, meritorious exertion & ability will be truly made known to the department, and receive honorary notice.

While the hospitals are preparing, the medical officers now employed in attendance on sick recruits, will see that the most convenient quarters are provided for them to be kept in perfect neatness, and that the recruits preserve temperance and cleanliness; and it must be moreover observed that no recruiting officer shall place a recruit on duty of any kind until after the attending medical officer shall report him discharged the hospital or rendezvous: the medical officer must be the sole judge in this case; and if he do not possess sufficient judgment to decide in it, he cannot be worthy to bear his commission. Should any recruiting officer thus expose a sick or convalescent recruit without the approbation of the attending surgeon or surgeon's mate, the surgeon or surgeon's mate so attending the recruit will immediately report the officer through the office of superintendence of the recruiting service to the department of war, and such infringement on the proper authority of the medical officer will be promptly enquired into and punished.

Every necessary provision must be made for the protection, comfort and nourishment of the sick recruits, and the department of war appeals to the humane and honorable feelings of the medical officers employed and to be employed on this duty, in the confident trust of their best endeavors to preserve and cherish the health and lives of those brave men who step forward at this momentous crisis to fight the battles of their country.

All recruiting officers will employ their utmost endeavors to advance the interests of the service; and superintending field officers will be assiduous in their enquiries relative to the conduct of their subordinates, and promptly report thereon to the office of superintendence of the recruiting service; and they will exact from all parties under their command the proper deference to the civil authorities, the most scrupulous observance of sobriety, decorous deportment, personal cleanliness, neatness of quarters, food, arrangement of messes, and every thing which may procure them comfort and improvement.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your very obedient servant,

R. H. MACPHERSON, S. R. S.

The editors of such papers as are authorized to publish the laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the above circular and present their accounts to quarter masters of the army for payment.

Circular to Officers superintending the recruiting of regiments and corps.

Office of superintendence of the recruiting service, City of Washington, 11th Jan. 1815.

SIR—The secretary of war directs that you forward to this office, with the least possible delay, an abstract of monies disbursed under your orders on account of bounties and premiums, and contingencies since the 30th November, 1814, and the balance on hand; as likewise a return of your subordinate officers, and their rendezvous stations; a duplicate of which you will send to the adjutant inspector general.

I have the honour to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MACPHERSON, Superintendent recruiting service.

\*\* Editors of newspapers are requested to insert the above.

### Just Received,

And for sale at the Gazette Office, A MAP of the southern section of the United States, including the Florida and Bahama Islands, shewing the seat of war in that quarter. Ditto, of the Northern ditto, including the Lakes. Hand-Book for Cavalry, Military Library, &c. An assortment of Pocket Books, made expressly for carrying paper money.

January 24, 1815.

Philadelphia, January 16.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The schr. Ellen, capt. Butler, arrived at Reedy Island on Friday last in 58 days from Lisbon. Mr. Guier, who came passenger in her, has obligingly favored us with a very extensive collection of English prints to the 5th of November, comprising the Times, Chronicle, Star, Cobbett's Register, and Lloyd's List; from some of which we make extracts for this day's Gazette, and shall continue them in future numbers.

Mr. Madison's Message, on the meeting of the present Congress, has afforded to the respective British prints, a wide field of animadversion, in which they indulge, reciprocally, in the most bitter current of remark. The following article is from the Morning Chronicle, of the latest date, and in some degree may be considered as disclosing the sentiments of no inconsiderable portion of English politicians:

"The Message of the President will be read with serious attention. The free and confident language with which he speaks of the barbarous system of warfare which we are waging against defenceless towns, and buildings, proper only for civil purposes, proves the state of public feeling in America to be strongly and generally roused against us. When we look back to the high rank in point of martial character which we held in April last, by the glorious achievements of our army in the Peninsula, and when by a sort of miracle, our perseverance in the contest with BONAPARTE, against the judgment of the Allied Sovereigns, was crowned with success we feel mortified and degraded on viewing the station which we now hold in the eyes of Europe. The conduct of our Government in the little miserable war with the United States, has tarnished the glory we obtained. The Lilliputian Navy, and the raw Militia of America have triumphed over our feeble, ill-advised and ill-directed efforts. On the ocean, and even on our coast, we have been insulted with impunity, through the total ignorance of our Marine Departments, and on the American shores, the impolitic and unjustifiable devastation committed on houses, which were truly regarded as monuments of the arts, has united all parties against us in the States, and has roused the indignation of the enlightened and civilized part of Europe. What advantage to the real objects of the war could we propose to ourselves by this petty depredation? If it were even true that the Americans set the first example of violence and plunder, is it honorable in a great nation to act from the principle of revenge?"

"But the most lamentable, and the weakest part of the conduct of Ministers is, that having set up pretensions to a new boundary, which was sure to inflame the hostility of the Americans, and to draw forth all their resources against us, we made no adequate exertions to enforce the claims that we set up, but suffered the whole year to pass over with petty expeditions, and with reinforcements sent in dribbles, while all remonstrances from our friends in Canada were disregarded, our brave troops left in helpless inferiority, with an important, indecisive commander, and the very possessions that we hold endangered by the protraction of the contest."

"These things, we trust, will come next week with becoming force from the mouths of our Representatives, and will be the subject of a strict inquiry into the conduct of Ministers."

The advices from Ghent could not be of a later date than those we have already received—The only articles we find on the subject are the following:

"It has been our painful duty to state, from time to time, the unfortunate situation of the proceedings at Ghent. Our advices yesterday were of the like unwelcome complexion, and we have little doubt that within a fortnight we shall have to announce the complete rupture of the Negotiation."

"The Divan of Constantinople have requested the grand seignior to send an Envoy to the Congress. They speak also of an embassy from North America: and they add, that the American Ministers at Ghent may possibly repair to Vienna."

The relations of the Continent, which had been committed to the great Congress at Vienna, were still unknown. The only article which we find in these papers of a genuine character, is the following:

"Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 30th ult. Brussels and Frankfort papers also arrived to the same date, and a Dutch Mail. The intelligence from Vienna affords no information respecting the Congress, the deliberations being kept profoundly secret. It is said however, that the Allied Sovereigns will remain at Vienna till the 10th instant, when it is expected the business of the Congress will be terminated. It is also reported that the different Sovereigns of Germany are to be independent in their respective States, but to form a confederation, alternately presided over by each. Another rumor mentioned is, that England, Russia, Austria, and France, interest themselves on behalf of Dantzic, for the recovery of its independence."

The subjoined article is the only one contained in our file on the subject of the Wasp.

"The action between the Wasp and the Avon will not be forgotten. The Captain of the vessel which was captured two days afterwards by the Wasp, was yesterday in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, and he affirms without qualification, that the only damage suffered by the American ship, was one shot through the hull, with one seaman killed, and two wounded. The Wasp, we are told, set sail for the Canaries."

From Lloyd's list, November 4.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—A government vessel laden with gun powder, was chased into Wexford a few days since, by an American privateer, which has prevented several vessels from sailing for that port.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 4th, 1815.

The apathy, or something else, of your national councils in rejecting the Militia Draft Bill, has called forth to day in the Senate, the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Biddle, (a federalist) prefaced by a few eloquent and patriotic observations, such as would do honor to some of his brethren in Congress:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of raising by drafts, from the militia, a corps of eight thousand men, to serve during twelve months, for the defence of Pennsylvania and the adjoining states, with leave to report by bill.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of procuring one or more steam frigates, steam batteries, or other means of defence, for the protection of the shores of the Delaware, with leave to report by bill.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of borrowing a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, to be employed solely for the defence of this state, with leave to report by bill.

Read a second time and adopted.

New-York, January 13.

General Izard, we understand, has resigned his command of the Northern army.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

### A NEW SONG.

To the old tune of "PARRY WHACK."

Brother Jonathan, I'm sure, without an intention

To sever the union from adamant bands, Of several Land-lubbers, form'd a convention, The state of the nation to take in their hands.

At HARTFORD, these cronies in conclave conven'd, sir,

With Henry's dispatches disclosed to their view;

But the boobies, they thought, from the rope to be screen'd, sir,

'Twas expedient, the thing, again to renew.

His majesty, Cabot, and one Kitty Gore, sir,

With Otis, and sundry rare scoundrels of note,

Spoil'd the Kettle of Fish, and cried out—a bore, sir;

And, fearing their necks, refused, each, their vote!

And hence, all the villains, in great consternation,

Broke up their assembly of noise and of smoke;

But the whole of them guess'd that some alteration

Was essential—to 'stablish Britannia's mild yoke!

SNOLUS-BOLUS.

### PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A WORK ENTITLED, THE

### Great Question Examined.

To which is added, SEVERAL OCCASIONAL DISCOURSES.

By T. HERSEY—Chaplain U. S. Army.

### CONTENTS.

I. THE GREAT QUESTION examined, comprises the substance of a Discourse, delivered before the Kentucky Baptist Missionary Society, and the numerous congregation who attended on the occasion, the last Sabbath in October, 1814, at the Baptist Meeting House, Clear Creek.

II. A Sermon preached in the Presbyterian Meeting house in Lexington, to a large and respectable audience of Citizens and U. States' Soldiers.

III. A Fast-Day Evening Sermon, delivered at the house of Mr. Samuel Ayres in Lexington, January 12th, 1815, to a numerous congregation—many of whom have solicited that the Sermon might be printed.

IV. A Sermon preached at New-Port, Kentucky, May 1814, at the request of the British prisoners, then confined at that place, who were captured by HARRISON and PENNY.

V. A Letter to a person professing Godliness—in which the doctrine of the endless increase of Sin and Misery, in the finally impenitent, and of holiness and happiness in the Godly, is stated and proved.

### CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. The work shall contain at least 200 duodecimo pages.

II. It shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper.

III. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

IV. The price to subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR for every copy subscribed for.

V. The work will be put to press and issued as soon as possible, after 1000 subscribers shall be obtained.

VI. The profits arising from this publication, by subscriptions obtained in the state of Kentucky, after defraying the expenses of the work, will be conferred on the trustees of the Baptist denomination, who are named in the subscription now in circulation—as a donation to assist them in the erection of a House for the public worship of GOD.

N. B. Payment to be made when the Book shall be ready for delivery. Care will be taken to accommodate subscribers by depositing the Book at convenient places. All the subscribers engage to take and pay for the number of copies, of the above work, that are affixed to their several names.

### LOST

ON Wednesday the 25th inst. a Negatible Note for nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, dated January 26, 1815, payable sixty days after date, at the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by R. Megowan, Jr. J. Towler, in favour of L. Hawkins; endorsed R. Megowan, Littleberry Hawkins, and Noble & Bywaters. The person finding said note will confer a particular favor by leaving said note at the warehouse of R. Megowan, & Co. on Water-street. The said note cannot be of any service to any person, payment being stopped.

Lexington, J. M. 26, 1815.



# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 6.

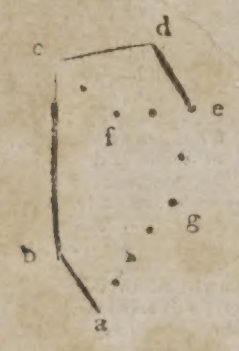
## THE POST-OFFICE—ONCE MORE.

From an article in the Frankfort Argus, that the notice which we have taken of the errors and abuses of the post-office, has excited the ire of some person who is interested in their continuance. It has not been our custom and seldom will be our practice, to reply to the essays of every scribbler, who, by getting ink and paper into his possession, supposes he has all the qualifications of an author. We notice this one now, because the public are suffering under the abuses which he defends, and lest our silence should be construed into an admission of the truth of his statements.

The public will recollect our assertion, that the mail of late has been slow and irregular in its movements. In reply to this, the writer boasts of its speed between Chillicothe and Frankfort, and says "nothing like a failure" has happened under the new contract. We do not travel with the post riders; and therefore can only know of the speed and regularity of the mails by the speed and regularity with which their contents are delivered in this place. And we appeal to the post-master here to say, whether two mails, in regular succession from the City of Washington, by the way of Marietta, have been received at this office since new year?—whether one has been received since that time in less than nine days? and whether we did not receive them before that period, in less time, and more regularly than since? And if "nothing like a failure" has taken place, and no abuses are practiced in this line, we ask this writer who seems so knowing about mail affairs, why cart loads of papers, &c., intended for the interior of this state, have remained for some time in the post office of Chillicothe?

The writer next turns his attention to the Orleans mail, and asserts, that under the new contract, which commenced at new year, it runs with more rapidity and regularity than it did under the old one, and that there have been no failures. In proof of this, he states, that the Western mail which brings it hither, leaves Nashville on Tuesday, and arrives at Frankfort on Saturday, and leaves the latter place on Sunday night, and arrives here in about six hours. If this be true, we ask this writer by what mail it is brought here? It cannot be by the eastern mail, for that leaves Frankfort, by the book he refers us to, on Monday morning, and we know of no other mail from Frankfort to Lexington. He travelled from Nashville to Frankfort and then Lexington (in) between five and six days; under the new it travels the same distance in about four days. Now, if the mail leaves Nashville on Tuesday and arrives here on Monday, we ask this writer of truth to say, how many days elapse before it gets here?

In our first notice of these abuses, we stated that the post-master general had promised a direct mail from Orleans twice a week, and such the reader will find in his printed proposals, page 19, on the line from Nashville to this place. Such we are informed was part of the agreement originally made with the present contractor, the contract embracing the towns of Nicholasville, Danville, &c.—and this we are assured was changed on the representations of certain (at present) nameless persons. The proposed, and the present route will be seen by the following map—copied from the deputy post-master general's map of the U. States, by which all post routes are governed.



## EXPLANATION.

The black lines represent the present improved routes—the dotted lines the proposed one. a Danville, b Harrodsburg, c Frankfort, d Georgetown, e Lexington, f Versailles, g Nicholasville.

The Great Crossings would have been inserted, but we could not find it on the map.

But the writer, perhaps from having had some hand in the alteration, and to enlist the local feelings of Frankfort in its defence, contends this was necessary to give the state government early intelligence of passing events, not reflecting that by the proposed new arrangement, Frankfort might have been as well served as the now is, without injury to thousands of her fellow citizens. But let us hear him:—

"Do you mean that the Post Master General must go himself, or employ some person to run a direct line with a compass, and pay no attention to any other place or town between Orleans and Lexington? Did you suppose that there was no citizens in the route to be accommodated with the mail from Orleans except those of Lexington, unless they happened to fall in the direct line from Orleans? Or is your tender feelings roused because the Post Master General has thought proper to pass by Frankfort on the way to Lexington? Yes, I fear Frankfort is the eye sore."

The writer is mistaken: We have no such "tender feelings" no such "eye sore." Let Frankfort with her hosts of clerks and public officers obtain what mails she can—let her rise to the level of another London in population and wealth—we shall never make an objection. Unlike some of our neighbours, we are not sensible that we possess the feelings of the Dog in the manger. Aye—and if the Great Crossings too, and the many people who live there, rise to the importance of another Baltimore, we shall still feel no uneasiness. If our prospects are not as flattering as our neighbours—if we are poorer and less numerous than them—we yet bear our share of the public taxes, and contribute our mite to support the post-office—and we humbly beg not to be passed by in the arrangements of the latter.

But to be serious—for the seen-through management of the writer, is often calculated to provoke a sneer and excite a laugh—Lexington, if not the political, is the commercial capital of Kentucky, and pays more post-office revenue than all the towns and Crossings on the line from Danville, and a greater population is served at its post office, than at any other in the west.

Our statement is contradicted, that no time is settled for the arrival and departure of the mail, and we are referred to the post-master and Mr. Meigs's book to disprove our assertion. We have called at the post-office, and seen the book—and whilst we are no better informed than we were before, as to the arrival and departure of the mails, we find that none of the new mails correspond with this said book.

The writer in his zeal to defend the post-office, forgets that he is a Kentuckian; and, perhaps, for this reason denies that Kentucky was ever insulted by an exclusion from the Marietta mail, and asserts that it was established to convey despatches to and from the government and the N. W. army, when it has existed within the knowledge of all Lexington ever since the year 1806—six years previous to the declaration of war.

The last appeal, is to Return Jonathan's gubernatorial acts, and military career. Now reader, we should be glad to know what this has to do with his post-office management? He may have been a very bloody warrior for aught we know; but we cannot for our souls see the conclusion attempted to be established, that he must therefore be a great Post-Master General: unless indeed, we resort to the old rule of the Kentucky hunter, who, when called upon to vote for a magistrate, gave his suffrage to his neighbour, alledging as a reason, that he must be very fit, for he was an excellent hand with a gun.

We have received no mail from the South since our last, and no Express Mail from Washington City since the 15th inst. Great improvements.

Further evidence of great improvement in carrying the Mail!!!

We now receive the news from Boston nearly as soon as from Washington City. Before the new arrangement, we frequently got papers, in nine days from Washington; they are now eighteen days in coming. If the Post Master General cannot get a more expeditious route, we would recommend, to send by the way of Boston, instead of Marietta!!

Paris Critique.

## THE MAILS.

The Express Mail from Washington City has for some time past been kept about a week behind the circuitous Mail. I notice this at present, as a curious fact, almost worthy the attention of some of the wise folks about the city.—The new arrangement has now been in operation for one month, and we cannot yet tell what day in the week to expect a mail from Nashville and New-Orleans. As the people here feel some interest in the affairs of the nation, they would be much indebted to the man who would give a satisfactory explanation, and a guarantee against such occurrences in future. We have not heard a word from the Cincinnati Mail for nearly a month.—We consider it nearly defunct.—Union.

## RUFUS KING.

The following is extracted from a letter written by the honourable Rufus King, the chief and leader of that party in Congress, which sets up an exclusive claim to the possession of all the wisdom, virtue and literature of this nation. We advise its insertion in the next edition of the Elegant Epistles in prose, and recommend the honourable author to change his name to Senator OF—

Extract of a letter from the honourable Rufus King to the hon. Henry R. Chapman, Speaker of the House of Delegates, Maryland, dated Washington City, January 8, 1815.

SIR—I have had the honour to receive your letter OF THE 8th inst. transmitting to me a copy OF THE resolution OF THE house of delegates OF THE state of Maryland, OF THE same date. Permit me, sir, through you, to express to the house OF delegates the high sense I entertain OF THE honour OF their approbation OF MY conduct as a member OF THE senate in opposing the bill which required OF THE militia OF THE several states, to furnish recruits for the regular army, under the penalty OF being themselves drafted to serve in the prosecution OF THE war.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21.

## THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Having at length decisively passed both Houses of Congress, wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The features of the bill are those which the House of Representatives gave to it, the Senate having receded from all its amendments to the bill. Intelligence.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 20.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. from the committee on the Post Office, made an unfavorable report on the petitions against the transportation and opening of the mail on the Sabbath; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McKee, from the committee of Public Lands, reported to the House the Senate's bill giving further time to complete the survey, and obtained the patents for lands located under Virginia revolutionary land warrants: which was twice read and committed.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

By the Canadian papers it would appear, they are more apprehensive of hostile movements on our part, than calculating on any of theirs against us. The weather is remarkably moderate near the lines, and is no less so here at present.

A letter received in town this morning from Boston, states that a gentleman who came there in the eastern stage from Castine, brought information that a vessel had just arrived at that place from Bermuda, in 22 days, with 200 troops on board, being one of a fleet of seven sail. (four merchantmen and three frigates) with 500 troops on board, which she separated from in a gale of wind. A passenger in this vessel relates, that by an arrival at Bermuda, from Portsmouth (Eng.) in 22 days, London papers were received to November 18th, one of which he bro't with him, but gave to the commanding officer at Castine. The only news he noticed was, that after the expedition under Hill had been ready to sail, his lordship

had been ordered to London, in consequence, as was reported, of an expectation of a speedy peace.

The above is from the Exchange Coffee House to the Daily Gazette.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Exchange Coffee House, Boston, Jan. 16th—12 o'clock.

Messrs. Lang, Turner, & Co.

Arrived below, the British ship Hero, Roger Fenwick late master, Daniel F. Weeks prizemaster, prize to the privateer brig Ino, White, of Portland, captured 23d Dec. in latitude 35 long. 61.

The Hero is of London, 610 tons burden, 74 guns and 27 men, and was from Halifax bound to Jamaica, 5 days out, laden with fish and lumber.

The Bulwark 74, and Saturn, the former on the 12th, and the latter on the 15th, had both sailed, supposed for Boston Bay.

The Leander, 50, which sailed the 2d Dec. with a fleet of transports and merchant vessels for Castine, and was separated in a gale, returned about the 14th with several of the fleet, and was to sail with the same again for Castine on the 18th.

The Narcissus frigate, with a convoy of transports, was to sail the next day for Bermuda.

The captain and prize-master have arrived up this morning, and I have learned the following on conversing with them:

The Hero sailed from Halifax (the town) the 15th, and from below the 18th Dec. Capt. F. informs, that no privateer had been sent in there since the 24th Nov. (the day he arrived there), and that no prize had arrived since the brig Superb of N. York, from Charleston.

The above two ships, with the Maidstone, and the Wasp, were all the war vessels in port.

The Maidstone arrived about the 12th and was refitting there the 18th. She reported having fallen in with a frigate which passed her without regarding her signals, and went off. I was undoubtedly a British frigate, for it could not have been the Constitution, as she sailed from here the 17th; therefore all the stories of her having sunk the Maidstone prove to be entirely false, and they tend to show that there must have been some misunderstanding on the part of the prisoners lately landed from the squadron in the sound, when the British officers related the circumstance, or it must have been a wilful intention on the part of the British officers themselves to hoax the Yankees (as they style it) for the purpose of elating them, thereby to make the mortification the greater, on learning it was not true—if this was the case, I hope they have been disappointed.

There had been no later accounts from England than the 5th Nov. and nothing new at Halifax.

City Gazette Office, Charleston, Jan. 12.

A gentleman who left Savannah on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. states that, as he was coming away, news was received from St. Mary's, that a British fleet consisting of two 74 gun ships, four frigates, a razee, and transports with 5,000 black troops on board, were off Amelia Island, with the supposed intention of taking possession of Cumberland Island.—From my knowledge of the character of the above gentleman, there is every reason to believe the account is correct.

African as well as Indian Allies.

From an intelligent friend, who has lately had excellent personal opportunities in the West India Islands, we learn that in conversation with many British officers, Military and Naval, he learned that they were in expectation of the arrival at Bermuda, in all the month of January, of 7,000 Black troops from Africa, who were destined for an invasion of our Southern states. The fact is singular, but we believe entitled to credit, and we beseech our Southern countrymen to look well to it, and be ready to exterminate this Legion of missionaries of the Devil so soon as they shall attempt to gain a foothold on our soil. This is a subject to be felt rather than expatiated upon. He who hears and believes, and whose blood does not boil with indignation and his sinews stiffen to revenge, is not worthy to be an American citizen.

Dem Press.

Fort Stoddert, Dec. 27.

Dispatches from Pascagola, received on Monday night, state the enemy to be encamped on an island near the mouth of Pearl river, that they have landed from their fleet 400 horses (as report says) and a number of troops.—That they are on shore and buy and pay for all their supplies, and recommend the people to be quiet, and that they and their property should be respected.

## Yankee Trick.

A letter to the Editor dated Fort St. Johns, (near New-Orleans) Jan. 9, after giving an account of the battle, and mentioning that the previous rain prevented our pursuing the enemy on his retreat from our breast works, says—

"On the night of the 5th instant, Sailing Master Johnson played a Yankee trick on the enemy. He left this fort in the morning in an open boat with a few men as videttes, passed round the Lake, entered Sheffmonteer, passing into Lake Borgne.—The night being very dark and stormy, he got near the enemy's vessels and observed 700 troops debark from a brig.—He waited till they had gone, some 15 minutes and then made directly to the brig, mounted its deck, and ordered the captain into his small boat.—The captain surprised, says, 'what brought you here?' 'To take you away,' replied the youth. By this time his comrades were with him on the deck; and the captain observed, 'I believe you are in earnest,'

and moved off with his crew (13 men) to the boat. Johnson took the register of the army and other papers, and some valuables—found on board several hundred barrels rum and provisions—blew up the brig. About this time an enemy's barge approached mounting a six pounder—our men fired on it, killed some and wounded others, so that the barge was carried off at the discretion of the gale and is probably sunk.—The alarm was given—Johnson was hunted in every direction—even the whole prairie was set on fire; but he made good his retreat and brought in his 14 prisoners.—Union

LAFETTE, the celebrated pirate, has joined the American army at New-Orleans—for which Gen. Jackson has promised him a forgiveness of all his former offences. He furnished 800 muskets, and between 3 and 400 men, who are said to be very brave.

Seven field officers and a Cadet, taken on the 8th inst. and a Major, several other officers and 100 men, taken on the 23d and 24th of December, have arrived at Natchez, prisoners of war.

Nash. Pap.

Extract of a letter from Nantes, dated 15th October.

"Our political and commercial situation remains very unsettled. The king and his ministers are becoming daily more unpopular and the influence of England so palpable that all parties are disgusted. Unless the Congress now sitting at Vienna takes a firm stand against her, I shall not be at all astonished to see another revolution.—The partisans of the late government speak very freely, and it is even reported that the emperor has denied that he ever abdicated. It is also said that the empress has presented a memorial to the emperor of Russia claiming the crown for her son."

## POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the following interesting intelligence received by a gentleman just from Nashville.

That the mail had arrived there bringing New-Orleans dates to the evening of the 20th—on which day the British abandoned their camp, leaving their wounded, with what prisoners they had taken from us.

## To Printers.

FOR SALE, at this Office, a Fount of Long Primer, about 300lbs. about half worn.—Price 40 cents per lb.  
Also, a fount of Pica, 160lbs. very little worn.—Price 40 cents cash per lb.

## Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,

An elegant and fashionable assortment of

## Paper Hangings,

Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns.

ALSO,

A general assortment of

## Groceries,

Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Spice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—M'Quie's best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and Common Sugars—Spun and Raw Cotton—Powder and Shot—Writing and Letter Paper—Madeira & Sherry Wines, Rum and 4th proof French Brandy, Gin, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Paints, Putty and Brushes, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for Cash, or Bank Notes.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING, done as usual. Feb. 6, 1815. 6-tf

## To Merchants.

THE subscribers have received an invoice, comprising a complete and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the western market. Being a consignee, they are authorized to sell them at a small advance for Cash, or notes, satisfactorily endorsed, at a short date.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER, No. 49, Main-street.

Jan. 25, 1814. 6-tf

## Bolting Cloths.

THE subscribers have received BOLTING CLOTHS of various numbers and of superior qualities. Also, an additional supply of MERCHANDISE, which will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or Notes at a short date, by wholesale or retail.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER, No. 49, Main-street.

Lexington, Jan. 25, 1815. 6-tf

## Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf

## B. T. Longbottom,

## SURGEON DENTIST.

(From Charleston, S. C.)

INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, he is now in this place, and may be consulted in the line of his profession, at Mr. Postlewait's, where those desirous of his services are requested to communicate the same to him personally, or by written message—and as his stay will be very limited, he hopes no person purposing an application will delay it. He preserves teeth by CLEANING, or if requisite FILING between them—PLUGS those that are hollow or decayed, so as to render them lastingly useful: cures SCURVY in the gums, EXTRACTS such as cannot be saved, and where teeth are deficient, supplies them by REAL or ARTIFICIAL.

February 4, 1815. 6-tf

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Reuben Underwood, dec. will please to come forward and settle their accounts—those having demands against said estate, will bring their claims forward, properly authenticated for adjustment.

WILLIAM SCHREST, Adm. CATHARINE UNDERWOOD, Adm'x. January 28, 1814. 5-tf

## Auction.

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY THE 8th INST.

AT 10 o'clock, at the Ware-house of R. Megowan & Co. on Water-street, all the real and personal property of Robert Megowan and James Coleman, in the county of Fayette. All sums under fifty dollars, cash in hand—six and twelve months credit for personal property, and one, two and three years for real estate.—Approved notes will be required before the delivery of the property.

D. BRADFORD, Auc'r.

Lexington, February 3d, 1815.

## W. ESSEX & SON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Book & Stationery Store,

(Sign of Franklin's Head)

South-east corner of the Court-house Square, MILITARY BOOKS, MAPS, CHARTS, &c. &c. Military Laws and Rules and Regulations for the army of the U. S. Dec. 1814.

Also, a new System of Infantry Discipline, according to the regulations established for the army of the United States.

1. The Elementary of a Soldier,

2. The Discipline of the Platoon,

3. The Discipline and Evolutions of the Battalion,

4. The Manoeuvres of the line, with an Appendix forming a fifth part, consisting of the Elements of War, &c.

Hand-book for Infantry, (new edition)

Do. Riflemen do.

Do. Cavalry do.

Military Library,

Do. Dictionary.

Complete Military Tutor,

Hints to Young Generals by an Old Soldier,

Russell's Instructions for the Drill,

Hewer's Rules and Regulations for the Sword and Review Exercise,

Hay's Cavalry Discipline,

Military Atlas,

Improved Map of the Seat of War in North America, accompanied with a description of the British possessions in North America, and of the most important places along the lines—Illustrated with maps of the Straits of Niagara, East end of Lake Ontario and Montreal, &c.

Portable maps of the U. States,

Do. with a statistical account of the United States, &c. &c.

Do. with a description of the Roads of the United States,

Map of the Southern section of the U. States, including Florida, Louisiana and the Bahama Islands, shewing the seat of War in that department.

Do. on bank-note paper, with a description of the Roads of the U. States,

A plan of Quebec and the adjacent country, shewing the principal Encampments and Works of the British, &c. with official Documents, &c.

Map of the Seat of War in Europe, with a Statistical table.

Map of the River St. Lawrence and adjacent country, from Williamsburg to Montreal, from an original drawing in the war department.

Map of the East end of Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, from Kingston to French Mills, reduced from an original drawing in the Naval department.

Lay's new and correct map of the Seat of War in Lower Canada.

Byron's works complete in 3 vols.

Death of Adallah, an Eastern tale.

Lara; a tale by Lord Byron, and,

Jaqueline by his friend,

Historical Register of the U. States, 3 vols.

A large and general assortment of Church prayer books, of various sizes and Bindings, some Elegant.

Memorial on the natural, political, and civil state of the province of Cohoula, in Mexico.

Memorable predictions of the late events in Europe, by Alexander Eustaphie, Esq. Russian Consul.

Levis and Clark's expedition.

A very large and general assortment of Blank Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern, old books rebound.—They also have upwards of \$4000 worth of Pennsylvania writing paper for sale, wholesale or retail.

A very extensive assortment of Playing Cards.

Lexington, Jan. 27th, 1815. 6-tf

## DANCING SCHOOL.

BENJAMIN LONG

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have manifested, and informs them that his School will be opened again in the house of Mr. Cornelius Coyle, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, and will continue every Saturday following for one quarter. The subscriber flatters himself with a hope that from the general satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with their liberal encouragements.

N. B.—MISCELLIES will be taught if requested.

3-4 Lexington, January 10.

TAKEN UP by Sarah Hall, on Twin Creek, Harrison county, A DARK BAY MARE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, about 9 years old, 3 white feet, a few white hairs in her forehead, branded thus O on the near shoulder and buttock; appraised to \$12 this 24th day of Oct. 1814.

6-5 ISAAC HOALMAN, J. F.

## Wanted to Employ,

SIX or EIGHT hands, to work in a SHOE and BOOT Manufactory. The best prices will be paid either by the Pair, Month or Year. Apply three doors east of the Insurance Bank, to

Lexington, Jan. 28, 1815. JAMES POTTS. 5-8t

## Broke out of a Stable,

IN Lexington, on Sunday evening last, a BAY MARE, about 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old past, rough shod before and no shoes behind—no marks recollected, except a little rubbed with the gear.—She has been but a short time from Virginia. Whoever will deliver her to I. & E. Woodruff, in Lexington, or let them know where she is to be found, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

5-tf January 28, 1815.

## A. Logan & Son,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, FIFTY doz. WAX CALF SKINS, and some FAIR-TOP SKINS, of a superior quality—in addition to a large assortment of SOLE, UPPER, BRIDLE, SKIRT, ING, and CALF SKINS, of their own manufacture—they expect in a few days, a large supply of OIL, all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

5-4t Lexington, Jan. 27, 1815.

I have just received a quantity of

## Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY,

and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.

BARTH BLOUNT. January 28, 1815. 5-tf





From the Delaware Watchman.

### HYMN—FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

Oh! Thou, who sits enthroned in light,  
The Sceptre away! to save and bless,  
Who rulest the world by perfect right,  
The only Monarch we confess!

To Thee, Supreme! we humbly bend,  
And gladly raise our grateful voice,  
Thy mercies still delight to send,  
While still we worship and rejoice.

From galling tyranny's control,  
Thy hand didst kindly set us free!  
Thou rous'dst the Patriot's dauntless soul,  
The hero's arm was nerved by Thee!

The proud oppressor's wrongs again,  
Have drove us to the dread appeal,  
In slavery and toil and pain,  
Our brethren's sufferings we feel.

To Thee again our prayers ascend,  
Wilt thou again maintain our cause!  
Again our lives and rights defend—  
And rule by thy most holy laws!

Thy sacred word our hearts has told,  
Thy "service perfect freedom" gives,  
Our freedom deign, then, to uphold,  
And prompt our thoughts and guide our lives.

Still smile upon our country's cause,  
O Thou, most Holy and most High!  
We rest it on thy righteous laws,  
For our salvation, then, draw nigh!

The celebrated Madam de Stael is said to have written a severe Philippic against the British for their conduct in burning the public buildings at Washington.

From the Analytic Magazine.

### PORTER'S JOURNAL.

(CONTINUED.)

About 11 o'clock we perceived that our people had gained the mountains, and were driving the Hapahs from height to height, who fought as they retreated, and daring our men to follow them, with threatening gesticulations. A native who bore the American flag, waved it in triumph, as he skipped along the mountains. They were attended by a large contingent of friendly natives, armed as usual, who generally kept in the rear of our men. Mauna alone was seen in the advance of the whole, and was well known by his scarlet cloak and waving plumes; in about an hour we lost sight of the combatants, and saw no more of them until about 4 o'clock, when they were discovered descending the mountains on their return, the natives bearing five dead bodies slung on poles. Mr. Downes and his men, soon afterwards arrived at the camp, overcome with the fatigue of an exercise to which they had been so little accustomed. He informed me that on his arrival near the tops of the mountains, the Hapahs, stationed on the summit, had assailed him and his men, with stones and spears; that he had driven them from place to place until they had taken refuge in a fortress erected in the manner described, on the brow of a steep hill; here they all made a stand, to the number of between three and four thousand; they dared our people to ascend this hill; at the foot of which they had made a halt to take breath; when the word was given by Mr. Downes to rush up the hill; at that instant a stone struck him in the belly, and laid him breathless on the ground, and at the same time one of our people was pierced with a spear through his neck. This occasioned a halt and they were about abandoning any further attempt on the place, but Mr. Downes soon recovered & finding himself able to walk, gave orders for a charge. Hitherto our party had done nothing, not one of the enemy had to their knowledge been wounded; they scoffed at our men, exposed to them their posterior, and treated them with the utmost contempt and derision. Our friendly natives began to think we were not so formidable as we pretended; it therefore became absolutely necessary that the fort should be taken at all hazards. Our people gave three cheers, and rushed on through a shower of spears and stones, which the natives threw from behind their strong barrier, and it was not until our people entered the fort that they thought of retreating; five at this instant were shot dead, and one in particular fought until the muzzle of the gun was presented to his forehead. When the top of his head was blown off. As soon as this place was taken, all further resistance was at an end; the friendly natives collected the dead, while many ran down in a village situated in the valley for the purpose of securing the plunder, large quantities of which, consisting of drums, mats, calabashes, and other household utensils, as well as hogs, coconuts, and other fruits; they also brought with them large quantities of that plant which grows nearly as large as the wrist, and is highly esteemed by them. They came also laden with plunder, which the enemy had not time to remove; for they could not be made to believe that a handful of men could drive them. It was shocking to see the manner they treated such as were knocked over with a shot; they rushed on them with their war clubs, and soon dispatched them; then each seemed anxious to dip his spear in his blood, which nothing whatever could induce him to wipe off; the spear from that time bore the name of the dead warrior, and its value, in consequence of that trophy was greatly enhanced.

The Tappan War.

The Tappans, the Hapahs, and Shauenees, now made fresh complaints of the insults and aggressions of the Tappans. One they had threatened to drive off the land; they had thrown stones at, and otherwise insulted individuals of the other tribes. The Tappans and Hapahs became very solicitous for war, and began to utter loud complaints, that, as all the other tribes in the island had formed an alliance with us, they should be tolerated in their insolence, and excused from supplying us as the rest had done; the more distant had now discontinued bringing in their supplies, and the other tribes had fallen off considerably, complaining that we had nearly exhausted all their stock, while the Tappans were enjoying abundance; lead us to the Tappans, said they,

and we shall be enabled to furnish you from their valley; you have long threatened them, and yet permit them to offer violence to us; and while you have rendered every other tribe tributary to you, you permit them to triumph with impunity. Our canoes are in readiness, our warriors impatient, and for less provocations, had you not been here, we should have been engaged in hostilities. Let us punish those Tappans, bring them on the same terms to which we have agreed, and the whole will then be at peace, a thing hitherto unknown, but the advantage of which we can readily conceive. These were the sentiments expressed by the chiefs and warriors of the Tappans and Hapahs. Tavee seemed determined to keep aloof from all quarrels; he was separated from us by the valley of the Tappans, and they had it in their power to retort on him at pleasure; he and his people concluded it, therefore the wisest to bear their insults and dodge their stones in the best manner they could, not, however, without complaining occasionally to me on the subject; but they seemed determined to take no active part with us in the war.

Finding that it was absolutely necessary to bring the Tappans to terms, or endanger our good understanding with the other tribes, I resolved to endeavor to bring about a negotiation with them, and to back it with a force sufficient to intimidate them.

On the 27th of November I informed the Tappans and Hapahs that I should next day go to war with the Tappans, agreeably to my original plans, and directed Gatteneah to proceed on board the Essex Junior, with two persons, who were to perform the office of ambassadors, and on the arrival of the ship in their bay, were to be sent to the Tappans, offering the same terms of peace as were accepted by the others.

The Essex Junior sailed in the afternoon, and I proceeded next morning at 3 o'clock with five boats, accompanied by 10 war canoes, blowing their conchs as a signal by which they could be kept together. One of our boats separated from the others, passed the bay, and did not rejoin us again till the middle of the day. We arrived at the Tappan landing at sunrise, and were joined by ten war canoes from the Hapahs. The Essex Junior soon after arrived and anchored, and the tops of all the neighboring mountains were covered with the Tappan and Hapah warriors, armed with their clubs, spears, and slings; the beach was covered with the warriors who came with the canoes, and who joined us from the hills. Our force did not amount to a less number than 5,000 men, but not a Tappan, or any of their dwellings, were to be seen, for the whole length of the beach, extending upwards of a quarter of a mile, was a clear level plain, which extended back about 100 yards—a high and almost impenetrable thicket bordered on this plain, and the only trace we could perceive, which we were informed led to the habitations, was a narrow pathway which wound through the swamp. The canoes were all hauled on the beach; the Tappans on the right, the Hapahs on the left, and our four boats in the centre. We only waited for reinforcements from the Essex Junior; our interpreter, our ambassadors, and Gatteneah landed on the ships anchoring; I went on board to hasten them on shore, directing Lieutenant Downes to bring with him 15 men; these, with the 28 on shore, I supposed would be fully sufficient to bring them to terms. On my return to the beach I found every one in arms. The Tappans had appeared in the bushes, and had pelted our people with stones while quietly eating their breakfast; they, as well as the Tappans and Hapahs were all on their guard, but no hostilities had been offered on our part. I had brought with me one of those I had intended to employ as ambassadors; he had intermarried with the Tappans, and was privileged to go among them; I furnished him with a white flag, and sent him to inform the Tappans that I had come to offer them peace but was prepared for war; that I only required that they should submit to the same terms as those entered into by the other tribes, and that terms of friendship would be much more pleasing to us than any satisfaction which I expected to derive from chastising them. In a few minutes after the departure of my messenger, he came running back, the picture of terror, and informed me he had met in the bushes an ambuscade of Tappans, who regardless of his flag of truce, which he displayed to them, had driven him back with blows, and had threatened to put him to death if he again ventured among them; and in an instant afterwards we had a confirmation of his statement in a shower of stones which came from the bushes; at the same moment one of them darted across the pathway and was shot through the leg, but was carried off by his friends. Hostilities had now commenced. Lieut. Downes had arrived with his men, and I gave the orders to march. Mauna, as having forgot the difference which had taken place between us, placed himself, as usual, in advance; we entered the bushes, and were at every instant assailed by spears and stones which came from the different parties of the enemy in ambuscade: we could hear the snapping of the slings, the whistling of the stones; the spears came quivering by us, but we could not perceive from whom they came; no enemy was to be seen—not a whisper was to be heard among them. To have remained still would have proved fatal to us, to have retreated would have convinced them of our fears and our incapacity to injure them; our only safety lay in advancing and endeavoring to clear the thicket, which I had been informed was of no great extent.

We had advanced about a mile and received no injury, nor had we reason to believe we had done any to the enemy, (who we could only get a glimpse of as they darted from tree to tree,) although we had kept up a scattering fire on them; we at length came to a small opening on the bank of a river, from the thicket on the opposite side of which we were assailed with a shower of stones, when Lieut. Downes received a blow which shattered the bone of his left leg, and he fell. We had left parties in ambush in our rear, which we had not been able to dislodge, and to trust him to the Indians alone to take back, was hazardous too much; I was fearful of weakening my force by sending a party to escort him back, and to have returned would have been construed by the allied tribes into a defeat. They had taken no active part; they sat as silent observers of our operations; the sides of the mountains were still covered with them, and myself, as well as the Tappans had no slight ground to doubt the fidelity of the Hapahs; a defeat would no doubt have sealed our destruction. I had come with a force very inadequate to reduce them to terms as I had received wrong impressions as to the country through which we had to pass; but since we had come, it was necessary something should be done to convince them of our superiority. The Indians all began to leave us; all depended upon our own exertions, and no time was to be lost in deliberation. I therefore directed Mr. Shaw, with four men to escort him to the beach; this, with the party I had left for the protection of the boats, reduced my number to 24 men. As we continued our march, the number of our allies became reduced, and even the brave Mauna, the first to expose himself, began to hang back. While he had kept in advance he had, by the quickness of his sight, which was astonishing, put us on our guard as the stones and spears came, and enabled us to elude them; but now they came too thick for even him to withstand. We soon came to the place for fording the river, in the thick bushes of the opposite banks of which the Tappans who were here very numerous, made a bold stand and showered on us their spears and other missiles; here our advance was for a few minutes checked; the banks of the river were remarkably steep, but particularly on the side, where we were, which would render our retreat difficult and hazardous, on account of the exposed situation we should be in while crossing; we endeavored in vain to clear the bushes of the opposite banks, with our musketry, but the stones and spears flew with augmented force and numbers; finding that we could not dislodge them, I directed a volley to be fired three cheers to be given, & to dash across the river; we soon gained the opposite bank, and continued our march, rendered still more difficult by the underwood, which was here interlaced to that degree as to make it necessary sometimes to crawl on our hands and knees to get along; we were harassed as usual by the Tappans for about a quarter of a mile through a thicket which at almost any other time I should have considered impassable. Mauna and 2 or 3 others of the natives had kept with us, the others, had not crossed the river. We soon came to a small space cleared of the small trees and the underwood; the natives had ceased to annoy us; and we hoped soon to have arrived at their village, which I had been informed was at no great distance, and on emerging from the swamp we felt new life and spirits; but this joy was of short duration, for on casting up our eyes we perceived a strong and extensive wall of seven feet in height, raised on an eminence crossing our road, and flanked on each side by an impenetrable thicket, and in an instant afterwards were assailed by a shower of stones, accompanied by the most horrid yells, which left no doubt in our minds that we had here to encounter their principal strength, and that we should here meet with much resistance in passing this barrier. It fortunately happened that a tree which afforded me shelter from their stones, enabled me, accompanied by Lieutenant Gamble, and to annoy them as they would raise, above the wall to throw them. These were the only muskets which could be employed to any advantage, others kept up a scattering fire without effect; finding we could not dislodge them, I gave orders for pushing on and endeavoring to take it by storm, but some of my men had by this time expended all their cartridges, and there were but few who had more than three or four remaining. This discouraging news threw a damp on the spirits of the whole of us; without ammunition, our muskets were rendered inferior to the weapons of the Tappans, and if we could not advance could be no doubt, we should be under the necessity of fighting our way back; and to attempt this with our few remaining cartridges would be hazardous too much; our only safety now depended on holding our ground until we could procure a fresh supply of ammunition, and in reserving the few cartridges on hand until it could be brought to us. I mentioned my intention to my people, exhorting them to save their ammunition as much as possible, and dispatched Lieutenant Gamble with a detachment of four men to the beach, there to take a boat and proceed to the Essex Junior for a fresh supply.

We were from the time of his departure chiefly occupied in dodging the stones, which came with redoubled force and numbers. Our fire had become slackened, a few muskets only occasionally were fired to convince them we were not disposed to retreat. My number was now reduced to 19 men, there was no officer but myself, the Indians had all deserted except Mauna, and to add to our critical and dangerous situation, three of the men remaining with me were knocked down with stones. Mauna begged me to retreat, crying, "Mattee! Mattee!" The wounded entreated me to permit the others to carry them to the beach, but I had none to spare to accompany them; I saw no hopes of succeeding against them so long as they kept their strong hold, and determined to endeavour to draw them out by a feigned retreat, and by this means to gain some advantage, for to return without gaining some advantage, would, I believed, have rendered an attack from the Hapahs certain. I communicated my intention, directed the wounded to be taken care of, gave orders for all to run until we were concealed by the bushes, and then halt; we retreated for a few paces, and in an instant the Tappans rushed on us with hideous yells; the first and second which advanced were killed at the distance of a few paces, and those who attempted to carry them off were wounded; this checked them; they abandoned their dead, and precipitately retreated to their fort. Not a moment was now to be lost in gaining the opposite side of the river, and taking advantage of the terror they were thrown into; we marched off with our wounded. Scarcely had we crossed the river before we were attacked with stones, but here they halted, and I returned to the beach much fatigued and harassed by marching and fighting, and with no contemptible opinion of the enemy we had to encounter, or the difficulties we should have to surmount in conquering them.

(To be continued.)

## CASH

For French Burr Mill-Stones.

WANTED at the Aluvion Mills, Lexington, two or three pair of French Burr Mill-Stones of the first quality, and largest size. Any person having such to dispose, will please make known to the subscriber their size and prices as early as possible.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lex. Dec. 12.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.

Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.

J. DOWNING.

Sept. 19.

## FULLING MILL.

MR. ELLIOTT, who was formerly engaged with me in the Fulling Business, has returned from the late campaign, and has again set into work—therefore, those who may please to deposit their cloths in our care, may depend on having them finished in as neat a manner as they could get them done at any other Mill perhaps, in the Western country. Cloths will be taken in at Mr. John Dishman's in Lexington, Laurens' old stand in Versailles, and Mr. Malony's in Georgetown, every court day, and be returned the succeeding court days, dressed according to order.

JOHN MORRIS.

December 9.

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade.—Apply to

R. MEGOWAN, Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co.

August 29.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY, HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by

J. LOWRY.

### The Co-partnership

OF LOWRY & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41 Hiram Shaw.

### FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

### FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloths, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloths deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD, THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17.

### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day.

40-tf

### Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814.

14-tf

### FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,

Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

40-tf

### LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Boon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813.

36-tf

### COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington.

34

Work for the Tinker ho! good wives  
He is a lad of METTLE,  
I wish that you could mend your lives,  
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

### Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruffs as a foundry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51-tf

December 19.

### To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOWAN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

WM. S. DALLAM, Trustee.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1814.

51-tf

### SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, 70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21.

47-tf

### VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st.

22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzel, esq's wall.

The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17.

43

### SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41

October 10, 1814.

### HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf

August 8, 1814.

### Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813.

42-tf